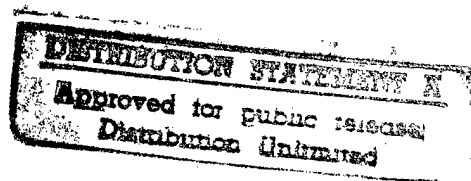


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12 January 1983



# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1351

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## INTERNATIONAL

### WILSON'S 14 POINTS RECALLED AS IMPERIALIST GAMBIT

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 50, Dec 82 pp 18-21

[Article by Prof. Grigory Bondarevsky]

[Excerpt] Lenin stressed time and again that the correct solution of the nationalities question by the Bolsheviks was of tremendous international significance. In his letter to the Communists of Turkestan published in November 1919 he wrote: "It is no exaggeration to say that the establishment of proper relations with the peoples of Turkestan is now of immense, epochal importance for the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic. The attitude of the Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Republic to the weak and hitherto oppressed nations is of very practical significance for the whole of Asia and for all the colonies of the world, for thousands and millions of people." During his meeting on August 14, 1920, with the first government delegation of revolutionary Turkey, Lenin expressed confidence that the Turkish Grand National Assembly would welcome the formation of the Bashkir, Kirghiz and Turkestan Autonomous republics within the R.S.F.S.R. And indeed, on being informed in December of that year of the formation of the Gorskaya and Daghestan Autonomous republics in the North Caucasus, Mustafa Kemal, the leader of the Turkish revolution, sent Lenin a telegram in which he said: "I am infinitely grateful to you for the farsighted policy the Soviet Republic has begun to pursue on your lofty initiative both in the East and the whole world." In his reply telegram of January 7, 1921, Lenin said: "We were happy to receive your communication regarding the autonomy of mountain-dwelling nations. Your communication has convinced the Soviet government that Soviet Russia's policy

towards nations forming part of the Russian Federation has your sympathy.... I am happy to note that our measures with regard to small nations are correctly interpreted by you and meet with a reception from you that can only contribute to the promotion of good mutual understanding and mutual trust."

Lenin's nationalities policy thus helped bring Soviet Russia closer to the peoples of the Eastern countries and foiled the plans of the colonialists who hoped to drive a wedge between the world's first socialist power and the peoples of the Moslem East that were trying to cast off the colonial yoke.

Such attempts are still being made. For instance, during the recent discussion of the "Afghan question" imposed on the U.N. by the Western countries, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick blandly accused the Soviet Union not only of "aggression against Afghanistan" but of seizure of the Bukhara and the Khiva khanates at the beginning of the 1920s. It did not matter to her that these medieval despotates which became tsarist Russia's protectorates in the 1870s, succeeded in 1920 in overthrowing their British-backed feudal rulers. Their place was taken by the Bukhara and Khoresm People's Soviet republics, which later allied themselves with the R.S.F.S.R. In case she has forgotten, we might remind Mrs Kirkpatrick of the American imperialists' plans in Central Asia in those years: the commentary to President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points of 1918 and the State Department's instructions to the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference said a

mandate could be issued to some power to administer Central Asia as a protectorate. At the beginning of 1919 President Wilson, then in Paris, cabled to Washington and instructed the U.S. Army headquarters to assume responsibility for the Caspian Sea area, from which operations could be launched in the direction of Turkestan, the Caucasus, Transcaucasia. But the nationalities question in Central Asia was not solved in the British or the American way. It was solved in the Leninist way.

CSO: 1812/41

## INTERNATIONAL

### SLOVAK LEADER SAYS USSR SOLUTION TO NATIONAL QUESTION MODEL FOR CSSR

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 32-45 carries a 13,000-word article titled "The Historical Importance of the Experience of the CPSU in the Solution of the Nationality Question in the Czechoslovak Soviet Socialist Republic" by Iosef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia. Lenart argues that the Soviet experience has provided a model for Prague since the revolution.

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CSO: 1800/436

## NATIONAL

### FILM SPOKESMAN STRESSES MULTINATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF CINEMATOGRAPHY

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Filipp Yermash on Soviet Cinematography"]

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--"One of the major acquisitions of Soviet cinematography is that it acts as one multinational cinematographic culture, as the first-ever example of the free synthesis of national traditions in a single framework of the art of socialist realism," declared Filipp Yermash, Chairman of the USSR Committee for Cinematography, today. He addressed a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

He recalled that early in the 1920s cinematography was available only in Russia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Many peoples of the country, including those of Central Asia, didn't know it as a professional art altogether. Today the USSR annually turns out 150 full-length feature films for cinemahouses and 120 full-length TV films. And half of them are shot by the studios that have been set up in each of its fifteen constituent republics.

Yermash noted the great assistance in the development of national cinematographies from the film makers of Moscow and Leningrad, as well as from the Moscow Institute of Cinematography which has given training to most of the directors, cameramen and script writers now working in the Union republics. The Soviet film distribution system also favours the development of national cinematographies. The films of Union republics, even those where the population numbers just 3-5 million, are dubbed in Russian and attract multi-million-strong audiences through the countrywide distribution system.

Today we justly speak of the achievements of the profoundly original schools of national cinematography in Georgia, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Turkmenia and other republics, Yermash stressed. It is difficult to imagine the Soviet cinema today without the work of the Lithuanian Vytautas Zalakevicius, the Georgian Rezo Chkheidze, the Armenian Genrikh Malyan, the Kirghiz Tolomush Okeyev, the Turkmenian Khodzhikuli Narliyev and the Uzbek Malik Kayumov.

A proof of the high professional and artistic level of the cinematographies of Union republics is their active cooperation with foreign film makers. Many films of the last few years in particular have been produced as a result of the cooperation of the film people of Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Latvia with their counterparts from the socialist states. Uzbekistan's directors and actors are successfully working with the film makers of India.

Yermash reported that foreign film-distribution firms purchase many of the films produced by the studios of Union republics. Among the works that have won prizes at the latest international film festivals, Yermash mentioned the films shot in Byelorussia, Armenia, Lithuania and Turkmenia.

CSO: 1812/44

NATIONAL

SHOSTAKOVICH'S REMINISCENCES ELEVATE COMPOSER'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "From Dmitry Shostakovich's Reminiscences"]

[Text] The article "Service to the Communist Ideals" by the great Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich was published in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA on November 2. The article, which was written in 1967, was in the archives of Sofya Khentova, a researcher of Shostakovich's creative work.

Dmitry Shostakovich (1906-1975) wrote in particular: "My people are confronted with a great and difficult objective. How can I then stand aloof, place myself into a position of an outside observer and not consider the attainment of that goal to be also the objective of my life? It does not matter that the path is not smooth, not without hitches, pot-holes and roadblocks, not without shocks? Details should not obstruct the whole, shortages and blunders shall not discourage people. Half a century of development have forged people. We are declaring adamantly and with great conviction the partisanship of Soviet music as service to the communist ideals, the most just ideals on earth."

The article says: "One of the most important gains of the Soviet school of composition is the spirit of collectivism. We all make the Soviet Composers' Union. It is a powerful creative organization enjoying tremendous support from the state. We know no difficulties in the performance: the best orchestras and soloists are always at our service. Soviet music festivals, reviews of the creative activities of composers are periodically held in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country.

"The state buys from us compositions, paying for them, apart from the fees, which we get for the publication and performance. Composers are given separate houses and excellent conditions for work in picturesque places, where special homes for their work and rest function all round the year.

"All this is also the gains of the October Revolution. Such wonderful conditions for creativity are a result of the permanent solicitude of the state for the development of music culture."

Dmitry Shostakovich writes that the revolution has determined the life of his generation, the essence of creativity, subjects, language and style. And which is the main thing, it has created the spiritual condition, that elevation of emotional strength, that special spiritual "temperature" which always rises creativity over the every-day hustle and bustle of life, over the day-to-day matters and concerns.

"We are becoming now the older generation, while young people are making their experiments, which are bold and at times disputable. Well, this is a natural course of events. But there are truths which are equally mandatory and important to all Soviet composers. They are active service to the people, an answer to their needs and aspirations, not shallow topicality of a piece of propaganda, but the genuine topicality of artistic creativity helping the Soviet people build a new society." "Just as in the first years of the revolution, now, half a century later, we resolutely reject the composer's independence from real life," the article says.

CSO: 1812/43

NATIONAL

SOCIETAL EMPHASIS ON CREATION OF 'POSITIVE' HERO DISCUSSED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian, No 42, 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Professor Petr Nikolayev: "From a Precise Class Position"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the CPSU Central Committee's decree "The Creative Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of the Building of Communism" raises our artistic literature and literary-critical thought to a new level. The basis for such confidence is quite sound: the entire vast historical experience of Soviet literature speaks of it.

As is well known, V. I. Lenin wrote that literature must become a part of general proletarian affairs, a component part of organized, systematic party work. Lenin not only emphasized the necessity of complete unity between the party position and the literary-artistic position, he also explained this indisputable fact: objective artistic realism is not at variance with the "active" aspect of the content of art, with its class character and party spirit.

Lenin's view is confirmed by the entire creative practice of Soviet artists. It is the foundation of all party documents concerning literature and art, in which realism and the party spirit are represented in unity as the organic origins of artistic creativity.

The strength of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "The Creative Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of the Building of Communism" lies in its feasibility, in its precise delineation of the capabilities of literature and the press organs which represent it.

Our literature and arts can provide an image of a positive hero which is necessary for the new generation of Soviet people, and which, as is stated in the decree, "would be perceived as an artistic discovery, influence people's behavior, and reflect people's destiny." This is confirmed by everything which has been achieved in Soviet literature, in its classics most of all. How many great artistic discoveries it has provided, how many genuinely popular characters! And what a colossal social function they have performed, nourishing many generations of Soviet people.

The new generation of Soviet people is in need of such a hero, who is as the CPSU Central Committee decree indicates, close to them "in spirit and time." But without the support of the appropriate tradition in literature, this is difficult to accomplish.

It is necessary to keep in mind that Soviet classics have long since provided sufficient profound solutions to the fundamental questions of existence, as well as truly popular figures.

In them, moreover, there were (and are) those positive heroes who have nourished millions of people and whose created experience can entirely form the basis of modern artistic characterology, which would show the new moral models that are indispensable for our time. This, truly, is the task dear to all modern writers, regardless of their chosen themes.

Connected with this task is the complex problem of reconstructing new processes occurring in our society, in the "rural" or the "urban"; social-geographical attributes are of no significance in this case--that is, it is hardly possible to see essential differences in the intensity of processes, although there is a specificity of attributes, and literature cannot bypass it. Not for nothing does the CPSU Central Committee's decree state: "Restructuring of agriculture on the basis of accelerated adoption of the achievements of science and advanced experience obliges writers to concentrate on the artistic assimilation of the realities relating to the creation of new conditions of production and daily life in the countryside."

But here writers address themselves to working out a theme connected with "the enhancement of production relations, the development of socialist competition," which, naturally, is relevant in varying degree to the city and the country. The conclusion is simple: for each writer it is natural to have some particular preferred thematic interest, but critical thought must not be carried away by thematic hierarchy, or give preference to one type of material over another.

The decree, strictly speaking, calls for something which has always been considered valuable as well as being the specific task of the arts--recreating the movement of life, the dialectics of human character. It is this which reflects the nature of realism. The decree states that the resolution of economic tasks is connected to the "formation of the new man" and that this circumstance "opens up broad scope for artistic creativity." This is true.

The greatness of the arts has always been determined by the artist's depth of understanding of the dynamics of the human personality, because man in general is the specific subject of artistic perception. And the more clearly art recreates man's link with the social phenomena of the time (including economic phenomena), the more evident the triumph of the realistic method becomes. The accent on depicting the growth of the new man means accenting the delineation of all the vast capabilities of literature, concern for its further development.

Literature and the arts deal primarily with psychological tasks, it's true. But in our times artistic psychologism can hardly be profound unless the writer can see the unusual increase in complexity of the ties between the

individual and the vast world around him. Hence the specific "dialectics of the soul" of modern man in literature. The most notable works of art directly reflect such a dialectic. And indeed, what scope is opened to the arts, if they address themselves to the new man, to the process of shaping his inner cast of mind.

But the artist has weaknesses and oversights not only in "autonomous" psychologism, in the deliberate or involuntary attempt to represent man outside these ties (incidentally, there is of course no such thing as absolute autonomy). They lie in inaccurate assessment of both the individual and the historic events in which he, as an individual, is involved. The decree recounts several such cases of deviation from the truth of life.

In this connection, it also comments clearly on errors in literary science and criticism. Literary-critical statements evidencing a "confused world-view and an inability to view social phenomena historically, form a precise class position," has been pointed out in our press more than once. Everyone recalls the uneasiness expressed both about the fact that the ideas of the Russian revolutionary democrats--the direct predecessors of Leninism--have been ignored, and about the shift of emphasis of the ideological-moral zeal of classical realism, also the depiction in modern literature of the real events of the past not on the basis of actual documents, but rather on historical anecdotes.

The decree states: "Literary criticism at times lacks definition and principle in its assessments." This shortcoming stems from the immaturity of the world-view and theoretical level of some critical works. Mention must be made of the fact that criticism infrequently turns to related fields of knowledge for help--philosophy, history, sociology. Hence the abstract, non-social treatments of such concepts as revolutionarity, morality, national character, and so on, often at times completely forgetting the categories of scientific materialism and dialectics that are so essential in this case.

It is necessary to approach an assessment of the phenomena of the contemporary literary process from a precise class position. Our times confront literary and critical thought with the tasks of further world-view and theoretical enrichment. There is the powerful tradition of the Russian critical classics, the Leninist approach to the arts, and the policies of the Communist Party in the domain of artistic creativity, of which the CPSU Central Committee's decree "The Creative Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of the Building of Communism" is a reflection. All of this should serve as a firm guarantee of new artistic discoveries and unerring literary-esthetic characterization of them. Here is the guarantee of the well-defined and principled position of all people involved with the literary affairs of our time, which will always be a part of the affairs of all the Proletariat, all the people.

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CSO: 1800/257

## NATIONAL

### PARTY PROPAGANDISTS IGNORANT OF BASIC SOURCE MATERIALS, STUDY FINDS

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 135-139

[Article by Ye. Kogan, docent at Chelyabinsk Institute of Culture: "How to Help the Reader?"]

[Text] The effectiveness of party studies, as we know, depends to a large extent on the knowledge and methodological skill of the propagandist. The acquisition of skill and the accumulation of knowledge constitute a continuous process. The latter is made up of many components among which able use of different sources of information on the literature and independent work with a book are about the chief ones.

Thus, in order to select literature for a theme, a special knowledge of library and bibliographic resources is required. They are also needed for effective use of the services of bookstores. Unfortunately, not everyone possesses such knowledge. On this plane, propagandists need assistance from both libraries and bookstores. The Chair of Bibliography of Chelyabinsk Institute of Culture came to this conclusion on making a study at the request of the oblast's book trade association in 1980-1981 on readers' interests and buyer demand for social and political literature of propagandists and students in the system of party training and komsomol education. The study was conducted at large industrial enterprises of the oblast--the ChTZ imeni V.I. Lenin Production Association in Chelyabinsk and the metallurgical plant in Zlatoust.

How do propagandists satisfy their reading interests, what use do they make of libraries, and if the answer is yes, which ones? Do they buy literature, what kind and where?

Something like 95.5 percent of the surveyed propagandists buy literature and have home libraries. More than 90 percent subscribe to the newspaper PRAVDA and 60 percent to the journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE. Each of their families receives on the average three to five titles of periodical publications. Behind all this is a high level of education, favorable living conditions and fairly significant earnings. In the course of interviews, one would hear or read in answer to the questions of the survey: "We spare no money when it comes to purchasing books."

The size of home libraries varies from a hundred to a thousand volumes or more. Almost all replied that they had the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, leaders of the party and the state, books on the history of the USSR and on their region. A significant share of home collections is made up of works of belles lettres and children's literature.

Many propagandists have pointed out that they experience major difficulties in acquiring literature, including publications of social and political subject matter. It is particularly difficult to buy dictionaries, reference books and to subscribe to encyclopedic publications. This is possibly why the number of those who refer to such publications is small--not more than 6 percent. We shall hold back from reproaching bookstores where you actually cannot acquire such literature; the fact is that not even every library possess reference publications. This situation can be rectified by increasing the size of editions.

It is another matter when propagandists are unable to acquire books and pamphlets intended especially for them. Of course, bookstores maintain contacts with party organizations of industrial enterprises, but these are not constant. Contacts occur most frequently when thematic plans of publishing houses indicate textbooks and teaching aids for the system of Marxist-Leninist education. The literature arrives on order at libraries of offices of political education, and it is they who distribute it among the propagandists.

One very important source of addition to personal libraries is the sale of social and political publications at meetings, conferences or seminars of propagandists. Bookstores of the Chelyabinsk Book Trade Association practice on a rather wide scale this form of service. And it is no accident that propagandists, in reply to the question of where they are most successful in purchasing social and political books, indicate precisely such measures.

As we have already indicated, 95.5 percent of those surveyed buy literature, but only 17.9 percent of them are regular purchasers at one and the same stores. The rest "roam" in searches for needed publications or sometimes don't even look for them. We could say: is it really so bad if the propagandist visits several stores? But there should not be forgotten the time factor and employment of this category of purchaser-readers. Regular visitors of stores have obvious advantages. They have the possibility of regularly keeping track of new arrivals and of establishing and maintaining business contacts with book-sellers, and the latter in turn find it easier to work with such customers.

Our study showed that more than 78 percent of propagandists do not put in advance orders on the basis of the thematic plans of publishing houses, while more than 15 percent in general do not know of this system. Here is something to think about. In 1981 the Chelyabinsk Oblast Book Trade Association put in local newspapers and on radio and television more than 150 different advertisements and information on rules of advance ordering of books, the procedure for subscribing to the second part of thematic plans, arrival of new books for sale and plans of individual publishing houses.

It would seem that such wide-ranging information would attract the attention of propagandists. But as it happens, the effectiveness of its use as opposed

to expectation was found to be small among them. Many explain the lack of confidence in advance orders by the fact that they are not always fulfilled. Grounds for this exist. For example, less than a half of the orders were fulfilled for a book of Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'" called "Yedinstvo partii i naroda v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" [The Unity of the Party and the People under the Conditions of Developed Socialism]. But even with small receipts, such publications could reach propagandists if they were regular customers of one and the same bookstores. Personnel of the stores could put their orders under special control.

In interviews and questionnaires, interest in book-trade advertising was especially elucidated. And the opinion was identical: it was necessary information, but on going to a store many interesting publications are already sold. This is actually so, as information on new shipments to bookstores follows their sale, while it should be in advance of it, appearing several days prior to the sale of new items. And this would be but another step toward purposeful distribution of literature.

Almost one-half of the propagandists surveyed by us were in favor of the creation of specialized stores or kiosks for political books at industrial enterprises. We believe this is a worthwhile proposal. The sale of literature at enterprises by public book distributors has proved to be effective. Thus, at ChTZ imeni V.I. Lenin Production Association, 23 people's stores are in operation. But the share of social and political literature in their turnover has been insignificant so far. At the same time, such stores and kiosks could serve as support bases for the dissemination of this literature among students and propagandists.

Many complaints have been made in regard to bookstores. A part of them are true. But we cannot omit speaking of propagandists as well. Many of them have little familiarity with the roles of the book trade, they visit stores irregularly and do not seek out working contacts with their personnel and with public book distributors; they do not always act promptly in regard to advertisements. For these reasons, one basic conclusion of the state may be formulated as follows: propagandists are in need of special attention on the part of the book trade. The stores should create such conditions as would maximally bring them closer to publications, especially on social and political topics, but propagandists in turn can and should help stores in the proper distribution of the literature.

There was also another side to our research. It is impossible to buy all the required literature. In general, no matter how good a personal library might be, in the case of a serious attitude toward one's studies--and this was pointed out by almost all who were questioned--it is difficult to get by without public libraries. The propagandists themselves helped disclose this tendency: the longer the propagandists' experience, the closer are their ties with libraries regardless of the availability of home book collections.

In regard to the question where propagandists prefer to turn when a need arises for literature not to be found in home collections, more than 60 percent

mentioned general libraries. At the same time, 88 percent turned here for social and political literature. But when a propagandist goes to a trade-union, rayon or city library, he is served there as a rule without account being taken of his propagandist interests. It, of course, would be unfair to assert that these readers in general do no work at such libraries. Thus, at the trade-union library of the ChTz imeni V.I. Lenin Production Association there is a card file for propagandist readers of the library. At the beginning of the educational year of the system of party education, an exhibition of literature is held here; the library participates in measures organized for propagandists by the enterprise's party committee or the party's rayon committee. But the library does not exercise individual supervision over the reading of propagandists. And this is understandable: it serves more than 40,000 production-worker readers, and these present somewhat different problems for it.

Nonetheless, general libraries in our opinion should always keep propagandists within their field of vision. It is not always possible to solely turn to party libraries of enterprises. Today far from all of them can provide a high level of services to this group of readers. As a rule, only one person works here. He has many duties: adding to the collection, setting up exhibits, maintaining a card catalog and card files, issuing and receiving of literature. In regard to bibliographic services for visitors, little time is left. A taste for bibliography and for independent selection of literature can be formed in readers only in those libraries where there exists a good reference and bibliographic apparatus, where it is possible regularly to keep track of new bibliographic aids and where the librarian himself is constantly engaged in bibliographic work.

A conclusion may be drawn from this: it is essential to coordinate the efforts of different libraries for serving propagandists and to teach the latter how to make independent use of bibliographic resources. Defects in this work are attested to by data from an analysis of the answers to the questions contained in the questionnaire. For example, 66 percent of propagandists get their information concerning social and political literature from newspapers, 53 percent--from lectures and reports, 50 percent--from television, 48 percent--from journals, 40 percent--over the radio, 26 percent--from the show windows of bookstores, 21 percent--at exhibits in libraries, 10.5 percent--from bibliographic aids, 9.5 percent--from contacts with library personnel, 9 percent--from the newspaper KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE and about 6 percent from contacts with personnel of bookstores. The forefront, as we see, is taken by such sources as newspapers, television, journals and radio. Indicators are low when it comes to turning to exhibits of new books at stores and libraries; poor use is made of bibliographic aids and of the newspaper KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE whose existence some of them are not aware of. And the indicator is quite low for contacts with personnel of libraries and bookstores.

Consequently, it is necessary to seriously improve information on new literature in newspapers, on radio and television and to follow it systematically. It is also necessary to think of how to increase the interest of propagandists and bibliographic aids, especially since they are so extremely necessary to them. We shall show this with the following examples.

The questionnaire also named a number of topics studied within the system of party education and the question is posed as to how many of them are inadequately provided with books. Of those surveyed, 65 percent designated the subject of inculcation of moral qualities of an individual, 48 percent--a communist attitude toward labor and struggle against antisocial elements, 30 percent--growth of the material well-being of workers, 25 percent--development of spiritual culture. Quite possibly, there actually is a shortage of books on certain topics, but propagandists frequently do not know of the many existing editions. Moreover, the shortage of books and pamphlets can be fully compensated for with materials published at different times in journals and newspapers. This requires going to the library and going through the card file of journal and newspaper articles to carry out a retrospective search. This is something that should be known, and the propagandist, especially one who is a beginner, should be taught this.

Many are frightened off by the complex "services" of libraries and the need to spend time on literature searches. Of course, where a reader comes for the first time to a comparatively large library, he needs time to figure out the set-up of holdings and the system of catalogs and card files. This is not always simple. And here the propagandist, regardless of the level of his library and bibliographic knowledge, needs the help of the library.

One more example. The questionnaires contained a request to give the names of outstanding social and political figures and labor heroes concerning whom books should be put out. About 40 percent of those surveyed answered; they provided slightly more than 100 names. On the one hand, this expanded our understanding of the interests of propagandists, but, on the other, it also caused us to prick up our ears. For almost all of the persons mentioned, at the very least the majority, had books, pamphlets and articles about them. It shows that they did not know about them. They also did not know of the bibliographic guides prepared by the USSR State Library imeni V.I. Lenin, the RSFSR State Historical Library and the Chelyabinsk Oblast Public Library. In the interviews, many comrades became acquainted with great interest with these guides.

It was found that some propagandists do not know, for example, of the existence of the series of books "Plamennyye revolyutsionery" [Fiery Revolutionaries] published by Politizdat and the catalog on the series "Zhizn' zamechatel'nykh lyudey" [Lives of Remarkable People] issued by "Molodaya gvardiya". It would not be fair to solely blame the libraries for this ignorance; the propagandists themselves should upgrade their bibliographic knowledge in the broad sense of this term. The fact is that we found in the group that we researched readers who regularly visit bookstores, libraries and keep abreast of the newspaper KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE and who know how to use catalogs and card files and are familiar with bibliographic aids. But there are relatively few of them and for this at least in part the libraries should be faulted. It is necessary to work with propagandists and it is necessary to help them.

Traditional libraries have started to have Bibliography Days, and effectiveness of use of bibliographic resources by different groups of readers is being studied by them. It would be advisable to utilize this work with reference to propagandists. It should be said, however, that much depends on drawing

of propagandists to the culture of reading not only on libraries but not even on the propagandists themselves. These questions deserve the attention, in our opinion, of party committees and CPSU rayon committees and houses of political education. At times one hears complaints that at meetings, conferences and seminars propagandists are not always granted time for speaking with the personnel of libraries and bookstores. More attention should be paid to the work of offices of political education attached to party committees of enterprises. It would be sensible to listen at least once a year to their answers as to how they serve propagandists and students.

The study we conducted indicates the feasibility of creating a coordinating council on library service for propagandists. Such a council could operate under the library of the CPSU rayon committee. The cooperation of general and party libraries would make it possible to create more favorable conditions for propagandist-readers. Thus, in speaking of providing of information, party libraries could provide propagandists with information on new editions and publications on the subjects being studied in schools and at seminars. General libraries could prepare lists of literature for individual requests, determined in advance, on the subject of morale and much else. It would be useful to compile toward the start of the school year surveys of bibliographic aids of interest to propagandists.

Libraries with a good knowledge of their readers could provide assistance to bookstores and to inform them of publications lacking on these or those topics and take part in the collection of advance orders of propagandists. Coordination and cooperation of libraries, bookstores and party organizations would undoubtedly produce an improvement in services to propagandists and thus increase the efficiency of their work.

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## NATIONAL

### LIBRARIANS MUST BE MORE ATTENTIVE TO POLITICAL EDUCATION NEEDS OF POPULATION

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 139-142

[Article by Ye. Gladkikh, secretary of Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom, Orel: "The Library and the Propagandist"]

[Text] Mass study of Marxism-Leninism has become a characteristic feature of our way of life. Consequently, providing the ideological aktiv, propagandists and students of the system of party education with political books and inculcating in them habits and needs of independent work with them acquire special significant and are becoming one of the determining factors in the success of all ideological work. At the same time, as far back as several years ago, the seven political-education rooms and the library of the party raykom in Sovetskiy Rayon of the city of Orel contained a total of 25,000 books. This was manifestly inadequate for more than 7,000 propagandists, lecturers, speakers, political-information officers, agitators and about 37,000 students of the system of political education. The rayon also had 60 libraries of different departments with total holdings of social and political literature of 415,000 volumes. But these holdings were added to rather vicariously, their use was not analyzed, and the books' circulation was low.

The party raykom was faced with the question: how to put all this wealth of books at the service of people conducting ideological propagandist work? It would appear as if the books were accessible to everyone: go to any library, take and read them. But in actuality, things were otherwise. Propagandists usually went to political-education rooms, where as a result there was not enough social-political literature, while in other libraries they were cluttering up the shelves. In addition, librarians were not acquainted with the programs of party, komsomol and economic education and did not maintain working contacts with party organizations. They poorly understood their duties serving such a category of readers as the ideological aktiv. Moreover, others stated their perplexity: Why should a library worker then need all this? To all this there were added the impediments of departmental differences.

After consulting with the party aktiv and specialists, we came to the conclusion of the need of creating a system of work with the holdings of political books wherein they would be maximally used. It would be necessary to coordinate the operation of all of the rayon's libraries for the purpose of overcoming departmental separateness, to arrange for ideological theoretical and practical training of libraries and to determine specific addressees for the dissemination of political books in each of the libraries.

This work was started in 1977 with the adoption of a decree by the bureau of the CPSU raykom "On Increasing the Role of Libraries in Supplying the Political Education System with Political Books." In conformance with it, all of the rayon's libraries were combined into groups in which each group was to have a base library. Thus the CPSU raykom library became the base library for the libraries of the political education offices, the library of Prompribor Production Association for trade-union libraries, Affiliate No 4 of the City Library imeni A.S. Pushkin for state libraries, the oblast medical library for medical libraries, the library of Nauchpribor Production Association for technical libraries, the library at School No 1 for school libraries, the library of the Institute of Culture for VUZ libraries and the library of the agricultural tekhnikum for secondary specialized educational institutions.

Base libraries had the duty of coordinating the operation of the libraries of their group. At the same time, one of the personnel in each library was made responsible for the dissemination of social-political books. These employees together with instructors of the library faculty of the Orel affiliate of the Moscow State Institute of Culture comprise the library section of the scientific and methodological council of the offices of political education of the CPSU raykom.

For the purpose of rational utilization of the holdings of the libraries regardless of their departmental subordination, the bureau of the CPSU raykom on the request of the library section determined for each of them their service zones. For example, Oblast Library imeni N.K. Krupskaya now serves 27 party organizations located in its microrayon. The library of the House of Political Education of the CPSU obkom assumed the responsibility of serving 22 party organizations of oblast departments and institutions, the library of the CPSU raykom--9, the library of the House of Workers of Education--18 and the oblast medical library--7 party organizations. The remaining 19 organizations were divided among three rayon affiliates of the city's centralized library system.

Thus all party organizations of the rayon which do not have their own libraries have established firm contacts with the chief libraries and make use of their holdings of social-political literature. At the same time, general libraries continue as before to fulfill their regular functions.

The disposition of the library service zones has created a solid basis for better organization of dissemination of political books at all party organizations without exception: librarians study the structure of the system of party education and become acquainted with the results of its acquisition work; they determine what courses and when will be studied at organizations connected to their libraries, what reading rooms and people's universities operate there. On finding out who will be the propagandist, lecturer and political information officer, the librarians includes these comrades among their readers, marking their library cards with special colored labels.

At first there were doubts: would the activists register in the secured libraries? Practice showed this to be otherwise: even those who had home libraries made active use of the holdings of the library designated for them. The number of propagandists and students--permanent readers of libraries--doubled. They can now more quickly find the book they need in the library. At the same time,

the time that is saved by the propagandist can be used in preparation for classes and for study of the literature.

Librarians provide surveys to sponsored organizations of books on studied topics, put out directly in classes exhibits of recommended literature. Special attention is paid to individual serving of propagandists.

The new system of work with political books requires of every librarian not only a knowledge of the programs of courses studied at assigned party organizations but also the compilation on their basis of subject card files broken down both by courses and by topics. They consist of cards indicating recommended social-political literature, visual aids which can be used in classes. There was also a need for each library to make up a special plan of library services for the system of party education, to review the holdings of social-political literature and to see that it is provided with materials for the studied courses as well as to set up special literature exhibits. More attention has begun to be paid to an analysis of book reading by the ideological aktiv and students. Its results go to secretaries of primary party organizations and to propagandists.

All this work is supervised by the above-mentioned library section of the scientific and methodological council of the office of political education of the CPSU raykom. The bureau of the party raykom has approved the statute concerning it, precisely defining the aims, tasks and basic forms of work, which has helped establish the new public organ and strengthened its authority among library personnel and the ideological aktiv. But, of course, the real prestige has come from practical work and real influence on improvement of propagandist work.

The section provides much methodological aid to the rayon's libraries in planning of work on dissemination of political literature and in improvement of services to the system of party education. At sessions that are held as a rule not less than once a month, section members analyze the state of affairs of libraries, listen to their reports, examine the results of various checks, develop recommendations for providing political books to different groups of workers, generalize accumulated experience, systematically draw up the results of examination of libraries and make up proposals for the CPSU raykom on rewards for library winners.

The section pays special attention to the ideological-theoretical and methodological training of library personnel. For this librarian days are specially held; these as a rule are at a sufficiently high organizational and ideological and theoretical level. In the first half of such a day, library personnel study at a base library, where they listen to different kinds of information and exchange work experience. In the second half, the librarians listen to talks by secretaries of the CPSY raykom and the best lecturers with reports on topical questions of international and internal political life of the country, on problems of ideological work and on other problems.

Each year, on 1 January, the section receives generalized information from the rayon's libraries on additions to their holdings of social-political literature,

the number of readers, including propagandists, lecturers, political information officers and agitators. At the end of the school year, each library presents a report on the results of library and information services to the system of Marxist-Leninist education.

The makeup of the section is refined each year and is approved at a session of the bureau of the CPSU raykom. During the course of the year, the section reports on its work at one of the sessions of the scientific-methodological council of the office of political education of the CPSU raykom.

The library section, as shown by experience, actively contributes to strengthening of ties among libraries and contacts of the libraries with the ideological aktiv of party and other social organizations. The coordinating activity of the section is helped by a more clear-cut determination of the role and place of each library in ideological educational work.

Our rayon has many enterprises where several libraries are in operation: party, trade-union, technical. Their work is also coordinated. How this is done can be made clear on the example of Prompribor Production Association. The library of the office of political education of this enterprise primarily serves propagandists and students of the system of party education, political information officer, lecturers, agitators and other ideological aktiv. The trade-union library serves propagandists and students of komsomol political education and schools of communist labor. The holdings of the technical library are used by propagandists and students of systems of cadre training and raising of qualifications, economic schools and the people's university of technical-economic knowledge.

Today, when most students have a secondary education, and in our rayon each communist has higher education, libraries have new major tasks: to actively contribute to the political self-education of workers. These tasks were examined at a scientific-practical conference of the ideological aktiv "Lenin's Theoretical Heritage in the Political Self-Education of the Rayon's Workers." The recommendations it developed were approved by the bureau of the CPSU party raykom and subsequently became the basis of the work of party organizations and ideological institutions. In their realization libraries conduct so-called bibliographic lessons so that students and propagandists could more quickly find a needed book in the library as well as consultations for students of all forms of education on such topics as, for example: "How V.I. Lenin Worked with Books," "How to Work with Political Books," "Forms of Summaries" and others.

Coordination of the work of libraries of different departments in dissemination of political books among the ideological aktiv produces a lively response from most library personnel, propagandists and students, although it should be said outright that it has been necessary to overcome (and we are still overcoming) many difficulties, especially of a psychological character. The fact is that the new system has required of librarians greater responsibility for work with a specific audience and determined literature, a knowledge of this literature and revision of work style. But the determination of members of the library section has produced positive results.

Improvement of this work will be abetted by yearly checks on how libraries disseminate social-political literature. The first of them, conducted in 1977-1978, summarized the results of interdepartmental coordination and concretized the basic forms and methods of the section's work with libraries. At that time all of the rayon's libraries were surveyed; the composition of their holdings of social-political literature and ways of adding to them and utilizing them were studied. This gave rise to creative cooperation between librarians and propagandists.

The regular fifth review showed that librarians began more frequently to visit labor collectives and to be present at political studies; the content of social-political literature was enriched, and the forms of its dissemination became more varied. The holding of information days came into practice for the propagandist as well as of reader conferences on social-political topics. The review also showed that the holdings of social-political literature in libraries increased by 40,000 books, but the chief thing is that their structure markedly improved, taking into account the needs of party organizations; issuing and circulation of books increased. Thus, whereas in 1977 the scientific-technical library of Prompribor Production Association issued a total of 890 copies of social-political books, in 1981 the figure was 3,809. The circulation of the general holdings of the library initially was 0.7 and of political literature--0.1. Last year it was respectively 0.8 and 0.8. Similar example can be given for other libraries. The number of literature exhibits organized by the rayon's libraries increased from 654 to 2,000, with a third of them dealing with study subject matter; they were held directly at teaching halls. The libraries began to accumulate in their holdings visual aids, films, slides, phonograph records, tape recordings, including those made by the students themselves. The office of political education of the CPSU raykom opened a center for renting of technical propaganda aids. There were made available to the ideological aktiv--a motion-picture projector, tape recorders, slide projectors with remote control, film scopes [fil'moscopy], record players, collections of phonograph record and slides. All these aids are constantly being used by the propagandists.

The results of inspection of the libraries are presented in a triumphal setting at the beginning of the new school year in the system of party education on the Librarian's Day. The winners of the inspection--collectives of libraries as well as the best activists are awarded Honorary Certificates of the CPSU raykom.

The system of work with political books developed in the rayon's libraries convincingly affirms its viability and effectiveness. This was once more demonstrated by the holding of a scientific-practical conference on the topic "The Library and the Propagandist" by the House of Political Education of the CPSU obkom and the city CPSU committee. In March 1982, a scientific-practical conference was held "On Further Improving the Work of the Oblast's Libraries in Serving Propagandists and Students of the System of Political and Economic Education" at which recommendations were adopted aimed at the improvement of this work.

We are happy that library workers have become more qualified as propagandists of social-political literature, that they are searching for new forms and

striving for exchange of opinions with readers and are better oriented in regard to publications. We are by no means asserting that we have found a universal means of bringing political books closer to the reader. The main thing, in our opinion, is to constantly maintain a search for reserves of more effective use of social-political literature. And it seems to us that it is necessary for the initiative in this work to be displayed by the librarians themselves; their work proposals will find party support.

[Note:] The editors of the journal appeal to propagandists, students, organizers of party education and personnel of libraries and bookstores with the request to share their opinions on the questions discussed in the articles of Ye. Kogan and Ye. Gladkikh.

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## NATIONAL

### LENIN, STATE PRIZES IN LITERATURE, ART, ARCHITECTURE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 1, 3

[Article: "Awarding of USSR 1982 State Prizes in the Field of Literature, Art and Architecture"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the suggestions of the Committee on Lenin and USSR State Prizes in the field of literature, art and architecture under the USSR Council of Ministers decrees the awarding of the 1982 USSR State Prizes:

1. Amashukel', Elgudzha Davidovich, national artist of the Georgian SSR, sculptor, Davitaya Vakhtang Vladimirovich, honored architect of the Georgian SSR, for the monument of Victory in the city of Gori and the memorial Glory to the Hero Sailors in Poti.
2. Baklanov, Grigoriy Yakovlevich, writer, for the story "Nineteen Forever."
3. Burdin, Dmitriy Ivanovich, honored builder of the RSFSR (posthumously), Klimov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, Rabayev, Yury Romanovich, architects, Shvekhman, Mark Nikolayvich, engineer-designer, Abukov Aleksey Khurshudovich, honored worker of culture of the RSFSR, production engineer, Tseretel', Zurab Konstantinovich, national artist of the USSR, artist-monumentalist, Sverdlin, Naum Vladimirovich, Shchelkov, Viktor Petrovich, engineer-builders, for architecture of the hotel complex "Izmaylovo" in Moscow.
4. Vatsiyetis, Oyar Ottovich, national poet of the Latvian SSR, for the cycles of poetry "Forgive Me Motherland," "I Want to be Correctly Understood," "Belief in the Morning" and the poems "Excursion Through the Forest of von Woolf," "Piano Concert."
5. Velikanov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, architect, Krasil'nikov, Vladilen Dimtriyeovich, honored architect of the RSFSR, Segin, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, architect, Burganov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, national artist of the Udmurt ASSR, Klykov, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, sculptors, for the architecture of the Moscow State Children's Music Theater (prize for a work of literature and art for little children).
6. Veltistov, Yevgeniy Serafimovich, author of a script Bromberg, Konstantin Leonidovich, director, Aprytin, Konstantin Viktorovich, Polynnikov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, operators, Lykov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, artists, Krylatov, Yevgeniy Pavlovich, composer for the television art film "Adventures of Electronics" (prize for a work of literature and art for children).

7. Viktoror, Richard Nikolayevich, honored worker of art of the RSFSR, director, Rybin, Aleksandr Georgiyevich, operator, Zagorskiy, Konstantin Ivanovich, artist; Kachanov, Roman Abelevich, national artist of the RSFSR, director of animated cartoons, Orlova, Natal'ya Vyacheslavona, animated cartoon artists; Bulychyev, Kir (Mozheyko Igor' Vsevolodovich), doctor of historical sciences, author of scripts, for the art film "Through Thorns to the Stars" and the animated cartoon "Secret of the Third Planet" (prize of a work of literature and art for children).
8. Gonchar, Oles' (Aleksandr Terent'yevich), writer for the novel "Your Dawn."
9. Zakrutkin, Vitaliya Aleksandrovich, writer for the novel "Creation of the World."
10. Zubkov, Gerogiy Ivanovich, honored worker of culture of the RSFSR, author of scripts and head of television broadcast for the television documentary "Paris. Why Mayakovskiy?" and the television broadcast "Paris Evenings," "USSR--France: On the Routes of Friendship and Cooperation."
11. Ignat'yev, Mikhail Borisovich, doctor of technical sciences, Klauz, Leonid Pavlovich, candidate of technical sciences, authors of scripts, Volkov, Leonid Mikhaylovich, honored art worker of the RSFSR, director, Golubev, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, operator, for the science fiction film "Man and Robot."
12. Kapanov, Adambek Kadyrbekovich, honored architect of the Kazakh SSR, Montakhayev, Kaldybay Zhumagaliyevich, honored architect of the Kazakh SSR, Pavlov, Mark Pavlovich, architect, Seydalin, Rustem Abbasovich, honored architect of the Kazakh SSR, Tumanyan, Yuriy Bogdanovich, architect, Nurmakov, Kamil' Kurmangaliyevich, honored builder of the Kazakh SSR, engineer, Statenin, Andrey Grigor'yevich, honored builder of the Kazakh SSR, Koyshebayev, Nesipbay, builder, for architecture of the group of buildings Novaya Ploshchad' in Alama-Ata.
13. Kariyeva, Bernar Rabernara, Rakhimovna, national artist of the USSR for her role in the ballets "Anna Karenina," "The Stranger," "Poisoned Life," "Elegy" in the State Academic Bolshoi Theater of the Uzbek SSR imeni A. Navoi.
14. Minin, Vladimir Nikolayevich, national artist of the RSFSR, artistic leader of the Moscow Chamber Chorus for the concert program of 1978-1981.
15. Novikov, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich, doctor of philology, for the book "Movement of History--Movement of Literature." Pankin, Boris Dmitriyevich, critic for the book "Strict Literature."
16. Ozerov, Yuriy Nikolayevich, national artist of the USSR, Rychkov, Boris Nikolayevich, national artist of the RSFSR, authors of the scripts and directors, Olonovskiy Nikolay Vladimirovich, honored art worker of the RSFSR, Maksimov, Lev Alekseyevich, honored art worker of the RSFSR, operators, Khitruk, Fedor Salvel'yevich, national artist of the RSFSR, director of animated cartoons, Pakhmutova, Aleksandra Nikolayevna, national artist of the RSFSR, composer, Dobronravov, Nikolay Nikolayevich, author of the film text and song text, Ozerov, Nikolay Nikolayevich, national artist of the RSFSR, author of the film text and commentator, for the artistic-journalistic film "Oh Sport, You Are the World!"

17. Orekhov, Yuriy Grigor'yevich, honored artist of the RSFSR, Orekhov, Yuriy Yur'yevich sculptures, Peterburzhtsev, Valentin Aleksuyevich, honored architect of the RSFSR, Stepanov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, honored architect of the RSFSR, for the monument to N. S. Leskov in Orle.
18. Playtt, Rostislav Yanovich, national artist of the USSR, for his role in plays in recent years in the State Academic Theater imeni Mossovet.
19. Frenkeo', Yan Abramovich, national artist of the RSFSR, for songs of recent years.
20. Chivilikhin, Vladimir Alekseyevich, writer for the novel-essay "Memory."

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NATIONAL

RELEVANCE OF WORKER'S TRAINING TO WAGES ADDRESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Discussion of reader's letter by S. Savin, leader of a mechanic-electricians' brigade of a radio components' plant and hero of socialist labor: "Why the Lathe Hand Should Study"]

[Excerpts] Dear Editors,

I have eighth-grade education. I am a lathe hand grade III. I earn R250-R300 a month. And here I am, a 27 year old, being forced to study. My work is very tiring. In addition, I am raising two children and help my wife about the house. I read a lot in my spare time. We subscribe to periodicals and fiction and poetry journals. My wife works as a nurse. She also is being urged to continue her studies. We go to the theater more often than our neighbors (they are teachers). My knowledge is not that bad, my neighbor's (an engineer) is inferior, I believe, although he has higher education. Kindly explain, then, the point of my studying.

If increased wages ensued from the education, no one would need to be urged to study. Alongside me as a mechanic grade IV works a man with an engineer's degree who earns up to R300, but when he was an engineer he earned R140.

I request that you publish my letter. I would like to know where I am right and where I am wrong. Why has education become unprestigious?

Respectfully,

Nikolay Kotel'nikov, Dushanbe.

The editors brought this letter to the attention of Sergey Nikolayevich Savin--celebrated worker and member of the CPSU Central Committee. We publish his response.

Indeed, why study? The man has a family, children, his favorite books and the theater in his spare time. All this on the firm economic foundation of the wages of a machine operator. What more is there to wish for? Is it necessary to force literally everyone to study and orient them toward secondary education as a minimum? Perhaps this young man, unlike anyone else, is slothful and indifferent in the choice of further plans. We cannot speak of conceit--it is quite alien to Kotel'nikov--and his goals are extremely modest. Study should not, I believe, be forced. A formal certificate is pointless.

But Nikolay Kotel'nikov poses the question on a broader plane: he links education with pay and talks of the prestige of study and the value of a degree.

I would first like to recall that the Soviet state, the worker-peasant state, has from the first days of its history considered as its most important concern concern for the working man, has always valued and continues to value highly his consciousness and discipline and has recognized and continues to recognize the working class' vanguard role in the development of society. This is our conquest! In the USSR the worker has risen to an unprecedented height. But, then, technicians and engineers are those same workers, peasants and people from working families of yesterday. They have studied more than, say, a lathe hand, milling-machine operator and driver, and many have had to overcome difficult barriers requiring on each occasion thorough training.

Is it fair that the technician and engineer should lose out in pay? It is not, I believe. At the same time I make the reservation: there can be no simple judgment here. It is well known that there are engineers and engineers, just as there are workers and workers. Undoubtedly, such factors as the length of service and nature of the work, experience, skill level and laboriousness of the work, position and, consequently, the extent of responsibility for the entrusted work should play an important part in specialists' pay. Remuneration for labor among many of us not only is not equal but also, like the labor itself, at times difficult to compare and for this reason in need of refinement and more precise equivalents. I know that the competent state authorities are engaged in this continuously. Unfortunately, they are not bringing forward their recommendations and decisions as quickly as might be wished.

Be all that as it may, Nikolay Kotel'nikov, lathe hand grade III, does not wish or, more precisely, is not interested in growing to the level of engineer. To some extent he is right. Let us ponder: what would happen if we were all to throw ourselves into becoming engineers? There would be no one to man the machine tools.

And the fact that you, Comrade Kotel'nikov, have a very low grade--three only--disconcerted our guys. But you write so unconcernedly about this. Your lack of concern disturbed us. Incidentally, in our brigade the average grade is 4.56. You boast that you make R250 and more with only eighth-grade education and an altogether low grade. Consequently, you are a machine operator of by no means a broad profile, good at your job, but not versatile. Your earnings are high, but they nonetheless provide you with no firm guarantee.

It is well known that there is as yet a shortage of machine operators in the country, and they are even being enticed from one enterprise to another. Under

these conditions, let's face it, overpayment from time to time of the smartest and swiftest off the mark cannot be ruled out. But bear in mind: progress has not come to a standstill, and the country is tackling persistently and will solve the problem of machine operators.

As has always been the case in the history of the development of equipment, Kotel'nikov's lathe will still serve, but not at the forward edge and not in the decisive sectors because he lacks the knowledge required to control more progressive equipment.

In 1919 Vladimir Il'ich Lenin wrote that communism begins where the selfless concern of ordinary workers, overcoming difficult work, for a rise in labor productivity is displayed. This is the root of the economy and source of our strength and our prosperity! Labor productivity is the ability to work rapidly and at a high-performance level. But working thus needs to be learned, native skills are not enough.

Nikolay Kotel'nikov considers the engineer's profession unprestigious. That is his business. However, he makes as if to strike at study also: what is the point of studying, he says, I am an expert as it is. I would say from my own experience: experts do not exist once and for all time. Nothing stands still. Study was and remains not for the purpose of a prestigious but noble and fundamentally humane occupation. The school, tekhnikum and institute not only enrich a person with knowledge but also make a person increasingly useful to society.

Study should be a vital requirement for each of us--for me, for lathe hand Kotel'nikov, for the housing office mechanic.... The need for study is a kind of insight. It is easier to lag behind, quite simple even. To prevent this it is necessary to keep abreast of the times.

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## NATIONAL

### VIEWS ON NATIONALITY QUESTION CRITICIZED

Novosibirsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR. SERIYA O  
OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 11, Vyp. 3, Sep 82 pp 18-24

[Article by V. S. Poznanskiy: "Participation of Workers from Siberia's National Regions in Writing the USSR Constitution" ]

[Excerpt] The incorrect position of some philosophers and sociologists, not able to understand the CPSU Program and 26th CPSU Congress decisions on the problem of developing national relations and who interpret the flourishing and converging (sblizheniye) of our nations and nationalities as the " "confluence" [sliyaniye] of nations" was criticized in the press at the time. Citizens of the developing socialist society justly view the USSR Constitution as a stage setting and epoch making document for the further expansion and intensification of socialist democracy. In it the people above all wanted to see a democratic combination of the interests of the USSR as a unified and indivisible state, and of the republics in it.

At meetings everywhere there was approval of the presence of two equal chambers: the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, in the USSR Supreme Soviet, the highest organ of legislative power.

During the decades of Soviet power the combined labor activity of people of different nationalities has become a norm of life. Thus, the city of Ak-Dovurak in the Tuva ASSR is called: "The City of Friendship on the Khemchik River. Here, at the Asbestos Combine imeni V. I. Lenin engineers, technicians, and workers representing 30 nationalities work and live with common interests. While at one time land owning elite of Siberia's aboriginal peoples feared the arrival of "new-comers" — Russian settlers, today at these places there is only joy at the arrival

of settlers, helping to transform huge undeveloped territories and developed industrial agricultural regions. Back in the 1920's Yakut bourgeois nationalists covered their struggle against the Communist Party and Soviet power with slogans about future attacks from a multimillion headed "hydra" which would "oust" the Yakuts from their huge region and push them to the shores of the Arctic Ocean where they would die a hungry death. Rapid population growth has in no way caused the aboriginal peoples of the North-East to die from hunger. In addition to the growth in agricultural output there have been increasing imports of food products to meet the region's needs. Thus, in the second half of the 70's Yakutia received 12,000 tons of potatoes, 8,000 tons of produce, 30,000 tons of meat and meat products, and 160,000 tons of dairy products from other regions of the nation.\* Party-soviet organs are not worried about a "flood" of people, but the exact opposite. In discussing the draft of the USSR Constitution, M. P. Kochnev, Neryunga Gorsovet chairman suggested stronger environmental protection in the zone where the Yakut territorial-industrial complex is being formed.

Very few articles of the "Draft" caused any fundamental differences of opinion. The reduction of the age limit for election to the USSR and RSFSR supreme soviets was a subject of dispute. Some felt that life had confirmed the 1945 decision to repeal the constitutional right to elect 18 year old deputies. However, the majority approved this new article in the "Draft", in view of the sharply improved knowledge among youths.

As a result of the national discussion there were more than 400 amendments and additions to the USSR Constitution, touching upon more than 100 of its 174 articles. A considerable share of these suggestions, useful, but not suitable for inclusion in the basic law, will be followed in the preparation of other legislative acts. During discussions of the draft Constitution in national regions of Siberia many suggestions were made to increase responsibility for work quality, the harsh preventive restriction of cases involving antisocial behavior (money grubbing, speculation, hooliganism), and strict environmental protection. For example,

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\* Brezhnev, L. I. , "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [A Leninist Course.. Speeches and Articles], Vol 6, Moscow, 1978, p 525.

M. Ptitsyn from the village of Mayya in the Yakutsk ASSR suggested that the article allowing individual labor activity in the USSR be amended so that this activity would not become a source of easy profit (nazhima) and speculation. An honest Soviet citizen's concern is understandable, however, the Constitution states specifically: "The state regulates individual labor activity, ensuring that it is in the interests of society." (Article 17). Therefore, many workers' suggestions, although they reflect public opinion, cannot be included in the Constitution, but can be applied and utilized in the practical work of soviet, judicial-legal and other organs of our state.

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## NATIONAL

### CHANGING PATTERNS OF BILINGUALISM IN SIBERIAN NATIONAL REGIONS

Novosibirsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR: SERIYA  
OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 11, Vyp. 3, Sep 82 pp 129-134

[Article by A. I. Fedorov, Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy,  
Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk: "Current Language  
Situation in National Regions of Siberia and its Study"]

[Text] At the present time many national regions in Siberia are experiencing complex linguistic processes caused mainly by the influence of the Russian language. Communication in Russian is becoming ever more necessary. This is due to many factors and depends upon a number of conditions. The interaction of the Russian language with the languages of Siberia's natives began 400 years ago. This was an uneven development and as a result there are differences between the living conversational speech of Russian Siberians and that of the native peoples with whom they came into contact. This depended upon the level of these peoples' cultural development, their languages, and upon the duration and intensity of contacts.

At the very beginning the Russian language in Siberia was not the literary language, but a dialect. The literary and written language began to spread through Siberia at the end of the 17th Century, during the period of the development of the Russian state and its organs of power and administration. It existed primarily in the form of an official style (deloviy stil').<sup>1</sup> It was functionally limited and accessible to a limited circle of people among the incoming Russian population of Siberia. Therefore, the Siberian people, who had come into contact with Russians mastered, in the process of communicating with them, a dialect and the common speech.

The study of the Russian literary language by Siberian peoples began in the 1920's. It was implemented through school and special education, and through the ever greater involvement of Siberian national regions in socialist production. Parallel with this process, the Siberian peoples also experienced another one. This was the formation of literary and written languages based upon native oral languages in accordance with the principles of Leninist nationalities policies. The appearance of literacy among the peoples of the North and Siberia (Mansi, Khanty, Nanaytsy, Evenki, Chuchki, and others) substantially expanded the functions of their national languages. The native language was not only the means of oral communication in the family, daily life, and on the

job, but also became the language of creative literature, the press and school education. All this, in its turn, gave rise to a spiritual uplift among users of these languages, gave them a sense of belonging to the ethnos, and roused them to national self-consciousness.

However, the literary languages of Siberia's "small peoples" have not developed in isolation from the influence of the Russian literary language, the language of advanced socialist culture, the means of communication between nations of the USSR, and an international language. The Russian language has not only enriched the literary languages of Siberian peoples, but being the means for assimilating Russian and world culture for small peoples, during 1940-1980's its functions in communication and its areas of application were maximized. For many members of Siberia's national regions it became a second native language. Bilingualism in Siberia became a mass phenomenon in the 1960's and 1970's in connection with the growing rates of development of natural resources in Siberia, the construction of new cities, workers settlements, electric power stations, and industrial development in remote national regions of Siberia and the Far East. This has caused an inflow of large numbers of people from European Russia, the Ukraine, Belorussia and has led to a sizable number of young Siberian native people mastering new professions requiring a knowledge of Russian.

The transition to bilingualism is a dialectically complex and uneven process which depends upon people's age, education, profession, level of social activity, as well as on the size of the population in the national group and the population density. As a result of the transition of small Siberian nationalities to bilingualism there has been a constriction in the native languages' spheres of use and a contraction of their functions.

Under present conditions this contraction and constriction is a necessary phenomenon. Having found themselves in a new productive environment, the speakers of the traditional national forms of linguistic communication cannot immediately use this language to master new systems of concepts about processes, tools, and human interaction in complex and diverse situations of contemporary production. The national forms do not have the appropriate linguistic signs (words and terminological word combinations) to express such concepts, and standard syntactical models for forming and expressing thoughts about them. In such a case it is natural to turn to a developed language which is used as a means of international communication and a means of mastering new forms of productive activity. For a speaker of small, less developed languages, especially illiterate ones, such a developed language becomes a means of communication with world culture. It was through the medium of the Russian language in the years after the establishment of Soviet power that hundreds of young men and women obtained their secondary and higher education and "...through education caught up with the age...", having become linked into the creative activity of the builders of a new society.

One should distinguish two forms of national-Russian bilingualism in Siberia:

1. The use, as a result of direct communication in daily life and on the job, of Russian common speech with a marked influence of Siberian dialect, old timer speech. In this case, depending upon the degree of its mastery, the Russian has elements of the native language, primarily in pronunciation, (the influence of

elements of the native language, primarily in pronunciation (the influence of the typology of the native language shows in morphology and syntax).

2. National-Russian bilingualism which has formed as a result of the study of the Russian literary language in school and its further mastery through creative literature, the press, cinema, television, etc. Such bilingualism is most common in the national intelligentsia.

Obviously, the contrast of these two forms of national-Russian bilingualism is a simplified reflection of the actual language situation in the various language groups: The formation of bilingualism is complicated by functionally shifting boundaries between the native languages and Russian and the presence of different spheres of communication. Using sociolinguistic methods, primarily questionnaires, Correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. A. Avrorin made the first attempt at a consistent explanation of the language situation among Siberia's peoples. The goal of the surveys conducted in the 1960's under his leadership was to establish which language (Russian or native) was used in the family, daily life, on the job, in personal and official correspondence, and in primary and secondary education.

It was necessary to determine if the native language was studied as a subject at school where Russian was taught, if it maintained its significance in artistic creativity, etc. A huge amount of work was done to obtain specific information about which functions were still performed by the native languages of Siberia.

The work met a mixed reception by linguists. It was justifiably asserted that the transition of our nation's small peoples is one of the manifestations of the formation process of a new historical community, which has received the name: "the Soviet people", that this is an inevitable process, which means that it cannot be stopped.

The survey results made possible substantial corrections in the general ideas about the current state of Siberian peoples' languages and their functions in communication. This was very important in formulating language policy for the next 10-15 years, i.e. for planning the development of the social functions of native and Russian languages, depending upon the size of the population, its density, types of labor activities, the character of the contacts with the Russian population and other factors.

For example, as a result of research it was revealed that there are more than 600 Yukagirs in the Yakut ASSR. Due to the small number of speakers, Yukagir is not a written language. It is a language of minimal social communication. However, the majority of its speakers, preserving their national consciousness, consider it their native language. Understanding that school education cannot be organized in Yukagir, 10% of the individuals questioned were in favor of using it in preschool institutions. However, 80% favored having it as a subject in the initial classes.

Of the Khakass interviewed, 97.4% considered Khakass their native language. The survey established that there are many unsuccessful pupils in Khakass schools. The reason for this is the language of instruction. Khakass pupils in the first

classes, where instruction is in Russian, cannot understand the lessons, nor even the text materials. There is an obvious lesson for native language policy here: In the initial classes instruction should be in the native language, and as Russian is mastered in subsequent classes, instruction should be switched to Russian, while still retaining instruction in the native language.

Only in this way is it possible to have mutual understanding between teacher and student, and comprehension of instructional material by the students. Consequently, at Khakass schools there should be harmonious combination of instruction in Russian and the native language, so that by the end of the educational process in the secondary school, students will have an equally free mastery of Russian and their native language.

The same rate of progress was established through surveys at Evenk schools as well. The reason was also the same, ignorance of the Russian language, in which school instruction is conducted.

Although information about the language situation among other Siberian peoples is of considerable interest to sociolinguists, ethnologists, and general linguists, it is not essential to this article. The information supports the proposition, well known to linguists: Languages, just like the people who speak them, develop unevenly. Irregularities in the development of bilingualism are observed not only in various Siberian peoples, but within various groups of people within the same nationality. This is observed among the Khakass and others. This must be taken into consideration. However, it was not considered in the surveys.

For example, of the Siberian languages, Yukagir and Yakut are by no means in a similar situation. Yakut, being the language of a large population, has not only an alphabet, but a literary-normed (codified) form of communication, having a well developed set of grammars and dictionaries. The Yakut language developed through a rich folklore, creative literature, and a press. It needs no outside interference to preserve its functions. What is more, inside Yakutia the native language (just like Russian) functions in communication between national groups. The speakers of this language have a developed feeling of national consciousness. The languages of smaller nationalities, especially those that are unwritten (Yukagir, Ket, and others) survive in a quite different state. Under contemporary conditions they only maintain the functions of family communication.

Language is the basic indicator of an individual's belonging to a specific nationality, reflecting one's spiritual and material culture, psychic state, characteristics of thought, etc. It is "...the most vital abundant, and durable bond linking the dead, the living, and future generations into one eternal, historical, living whole."<sup>2</sup> Through language every individual assimilates the historical experience of his or her people. A speaker consciously or intuitively feels this significance of the native language in the collective's life. During sociolinguistic surveys the majority of those surveyed expressed a desire to maintain instruction in their native tongue during preschool instruction and the beginning of school.

On the basis of their research, V. A. Avrorin and his colleagues compiled reports for governmental organs.

In the opinion of many linguists and ethnographers, surveys should be repeated, enlisting the help of all linguistic and ethnographic subdivisions of scientific research institutes in Siberia.

Should this be done, or should it be repeated using the questionnaire compiled back in the 1960's? Before answering this question we will attempt to determine the degree of objectivity with which the language situation is reflected as a result of the research conducted. In the opinion of sociologists from the Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division there were methodological errors and oversights in the questionnaire. The primary one was the application of conclusions obtained as a result of surveying several purely national settlements to the entire nationality population. For example, only five such national settlements were studied in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast. Consequently, the conclusions offered in the report are valid only for the Khakass population which is densely settled. However, the Khakass settlement pattern is more complex: Urban population, mixed with Russians, Ukrainians, and others (speaking Russian. There is a varying composition of Khakass and Russians in semi-urban type settlements.

In order to obtain objectively reliable information about the use of native languages and Russian, as well as their functional shifts it is necessary to either conduct a thorough survey (this would require a huge number of people and is, consequently, practically impossible); or, maintaining the "selective principle" observe the composition of various types of populated points: a. Nationally pure; b. Mixed, with a predominance of small nationalities; c. Mixed, with a predominance of Russians. Such a project would require huge efforts and resources. If the goal is to determine in which language one should conduct school instruction, publish the local paper, or transmit radio broadcasts, it can be reached by other methods, (from the organs of education and local power.) The other questions (determining in which language folklore artistic creativity, and other activities should be conducted) do not require surveys: writers and poets do not appear on order.

The standard questionnaire, compiled by V. A. Avrorin, was oriented toward the language situation in Siberia in the 1960's. Because of the uneven nature of bilingual development among Siberian peoples, in some of them bilingualism is only observed among middle aged and elderly people. Consequently, many questions in the survey for small nationalities lost their significance. The answers to other questions (for example, the language in which school instruction should be conducted, the language of the local press, and others) might reflect the subjective nature of the evaluation of the language situation, indicating only the unconscious desire of individuals to preserve their native language.

In 1977 the Leningrad State University Department of Ethnography and Anthropology and the Gorno-Altay Scientific Research Institute of History, Language, and Literature published the "Questionnaire for the Ethnolinguistic Survey

of Bilingualism in the Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast of Altay Kray" compiled by V. N. Shtankov. This very detailed questionnaire was oriented towards the language situation in that oblast, with consideration given to the national composition and diversity of dialects of the Altay language. One would suppose that sociologists and ethnologists will develop other surveys for solving the scientific and practical problems of other national regions. These surveys will answer the partial (regional) needs of sociological and ethnological research. Information from the surveys can also be utilized by linguists studying problems of bilingualism in a given region. No matter how perfected a survey questionnaire is, its significance for the study of bilingualism should not be overestimated. Regardless of how the questionnaire is filled out, such surveys cannot establish the specific character of language interaction in the process of becoming bilingual in view of differences in language structure which affect the determination of methods of assisting in the successful mastery of the Russian literary language.

This very difficult linguistic task above all requires from researchers a practical knowledge of the interacting languages. After all, in cases of bilingualism the human consciousness combines, "joins" two different languages and different sign systems reflecting different national forms of thought, dividing up reality in different ways. Even in closely related, highly developed languages, 10-20% of the words do not have single word correspondences, i.e., they are inequivalent words. In phraseology the number of such inequivalent units apparently amounts to more than 50%.

Linguists were basically not engaged in the comparative study of semantic units (words and phraseologisms) of Russian and the languages of Siberia's "small peoples". When one considers that in contemporary Russian there are about 150,000 words (and the majority of them are multiword families) and about 5,000 phraseologisms, then even a simple quantitative comparison of Russian words and phrases with those of languages such as Khanty, Mansy, Sel'kup, and others, the vocabularies of which amount to about 10,000 words each (to say nothing of denotatively comparable words and phrases of these languages), shows the huge differences in the picture of the world reflected in the semantics of linguistic signs.

Contemporary Russian, being the language of an advanced socialist nation, is of huge social significance: It functions as an international language. Its continuing development is above all due to the growth of knowledge about nature, society and humanity. To every conscious Soviet citizen of any nationality, the Russian literary language is a means of acquiring world and Russian culture. Members of small nations, studying Russian and world culture, cannot in this case get along without knowing Russian (at least students and specialists) or passing through a bilingual stage.

American psycholinguists distinguish two types of bilingualism: compound and coordinate. In the first case there are mixed linguistic units and elements from two languages (the phenomenon of interference!) In the second type thought finds its embodiment entirely in one language.<sup>2</sup> It is fully possible that there is an element of simplification in such a contrast. However, if one recalls the function of language as a means of assimilating a rich and diverse world culture,

this role can only be played by a highly developed language. Consequently, in this case the language is literary Russian, although everything in it might not be comprehensible to somebody making the transition to bilingualism. Every language reflects its structure of thought onto the extralingual environment.

All this permits one to conclude that the study of bilingualism requires above all from the linguist a practical and scientific knowledge of the languages used by the bilingual individuals. Specific observations on the origins of the text involved and its perception among bilinguals, where it shows elements from the native language and the one being learned, require that the researcher know psycholinguistic methods. This is not to negate the significance of traditional descriptive methods, especially in establishing the semantic equivalence of linguistic units of the languages being compared and units having no equivalents. This is not, however, the only task in the study of bilingualism in Siberia.

Since there is a diverse language situation among various Siberian peoples, the top priority tasks in its study should also be diverse. In those cases where the national language is in the stage of extinction, known only to the older generation, while the younger generation has turned to Russian and has almost completely lost its ability to speak the native language, it is not necessary to study bilingualism. Here it is essential to concentrate specialists' efforts on the detailed description of the disappearing language, viewing it as an historical source of information about the people, their spiritual and material culture, and their unique way of thinking. This involves the compilation of dictionaries, grammars, etc.

In view of the ever growing role of the Russian literary language in the life of Siberia's peoples, its developed syntactical structure, wealth of expression, words and phrases, it is essential to develop educational aids for teaching Russian in schools for small nationalities, and to compile dictionaries of historical terms, archaisms, and neologisms. There should also be detailed, popular dictionaries containing that part of the Russian vocabulary for which there is no dictionary equivalent in the native language (including vocabulary lists and widely known terminology). Among such works special place should be given to aids which help properly find the meaning of Russian literature's creative texts, and assist in the comprehension of its metaphors, created by subtexts.

These problems must obviously be kept in mind also in the training of philologists and Russian specialists for schools in Siberian and northern regions. In using sociolinguistic methods to establish the native language's sphere of use and the functions which it maintains, it is essential, prior to compiling a questionnaire, to concretely know the current condition of the people under study, their way of life, habits and occupations, population distribution and density, i.e. all the basic information which formed the basis for the questionnaire of V. N. Shtanakov, mentioned above.

It is important to do this in order to get a clear idea of what extralinguistic factors might have an effect on the preservation of the language of a given people or partial group, and in order to determine language policies in each specific case.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. In asserting this, one should not negate the influence of Old Believer literature, the creation of which was strongly influenced by the Protopope Avvakum, on the literary-written forms of communication among Siberia's population at the end of the 17th and in the 18th centuries. The vocabulary of works by Siberian Old Believers is a mixture of Russian and Church Slavonic, reflecting the pathos of indignation over the tyranny of the Tsar and the official church. There are also coarse and simple words, and even words from Siberian dialects. However, the influence of such literature on the living conversational speech was limited and short term, as it spread only through the speech of practicing Old Believers.
2. Ushinskiy, K. D., "Izbr. ped. soch." [Selected Pedagogical Works], Moscow, 1945, p 206.
3. For more detail about this see: Supun, A. Ya. "Lektsii po lingvistike", [Lectures on Linguistics], Minsk, 1980.

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## NATIONAL

### KRAYKOM SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 105-115 carries a 10,000-word article titled "From the Experience of the Ideological Guaranteeing of the Complex Development of Productive Forces of the Kray" by N. P. Silkova, secretary of the Krasnoyarsk kray party committee. Silkova describes the various ideological campaigns in support of economic activity in Krasnoyarsk kray and cites with approval Konstantin Chernenko's argument that the close unity of ideological and organizational activity is the source of the greatest reserves for improving the economy.

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### JOURNALISTS MUST BASE ASSERTIONS ON EVIDENCE TO WIN READERS' TRUST

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 15-17 carries a 4,000-word article titled "Why did the Hare Run Off?" by Rafael' Bukhartsev. The article suggests that poor use of evidence and the imputation of motives by journalists cost them the trust of their readers and calls on journalists to be more careful so that they will be able to win that trust back.

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### VETERAN COMPLAINS OF INCORRECT WEARING OF MEDALS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 82 p 14 carries a 250-word letter titled "Respect Awards" by V. Petrov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. Petrov complains of the recent publication of photographs which show medals being worn incorrectly and calls on everyone including the media to observe the rules which have been established for the wearing of medals and orders.

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NEW BOOK RECALLS PARTY STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPOSITION GROUPS

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 140-142 carries a 2200-word review of a new book, "The Struggle of the Communist Party Against Non-Proletarian Parties, Groups, and Tendencies (Post October Period). Historiographic Studies" (in Russian; Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo LGU, 1982, 207 pp.). The reviewers, K. V. Gusev and V.A. Polushkina, praise the book for its treatment of this subject.

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REGIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON COTTON HARVEST IN TURKMENIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 2 carries a 2500-word article titled "The Victory Was Forged by Labor" by P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad oblast committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. In the article, Annaorazov describes party efforts to increase the cotton harvest in Turkmenia and points to additional areas where improvements are necessary.

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END